Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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Released: Monday, 3PM July 20, 1999 Vol. 49, #16 West Lafayette, IN 47907

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 18

Major crops and pastures were under stress as warm, dry weather continued around the state. The driest conditions exist in the north central and north eastern portions of the state. Week-end scattered showers helped in some areas, but more rain is needed to help relieve the dry conditions, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Major activities during the week included baling hay and straw, post-emergence spraying, monitoring fields for insects, mowing pastures and care of livestock.

CORN AND SOYBEANS

Corn condition declined from last week with 58 percent of the crop rated good to excellent compared with 58 percent at this time last year. Seventy percent of the corn crop has **silked** compared with 41 percent last year and 24 percent for the 5-year average. Six percent of the corn crop has reached the **dough** stage compared with 5 percent last year and 1 percent for the average. Eighty percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** , far ahead of the 46 percent last year and the average of 37 percent. Soybean **condition** declined from last week and is rated 59 percent good to excellent compared with 58 percent last year. Twenty-two percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 6 percent last year and 4 percent for the 5-year average.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat harvest is virtually complete. Last year 98 percent of the wheat was harvested and the 5-year average is 83 percent. Most farmers have been pleased with their wheat yields this year, but prices have been low.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition declined from last week and was rated 4 percent excellent, 34 percent good, 42 percent fair, 17 percent poor and 3 percent very poor. Second cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 95 percent complete, compared with 70 percent last year and 52 percent for average.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 6.8 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork** . **Topsoil moisture** was rated 25 percent very short, 46 percent short, 28 percent adequate and 1 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 14 percent very short, 47 percent short, 37 percent adequate and 2 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Silking	70	30	41	24
Corn in Dough	6	NA	5	1
Soybeans Blooming	80	53	46	37
Soybeans Podding	22	NA	6	4
Wheat Harvested	100	94	98	83
Alfalfa, Second Cutting	95	70	70	52

CROP CONDITION

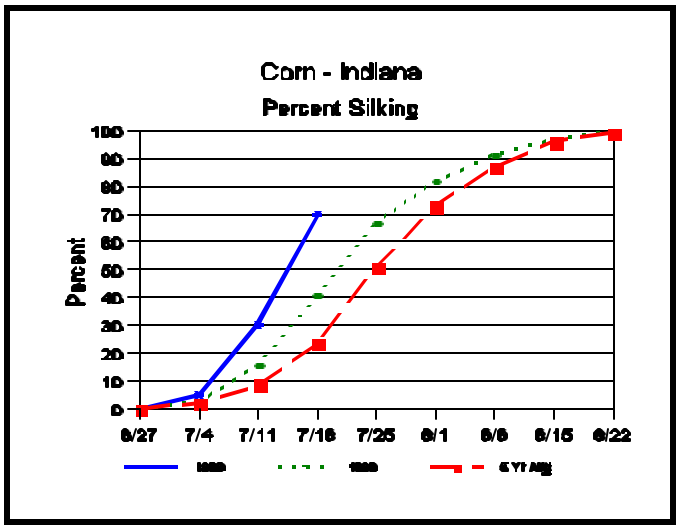
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	2	8	32	43	15
Soybeans	2	6	33	45	14
Pasture	3	17	42	34	4

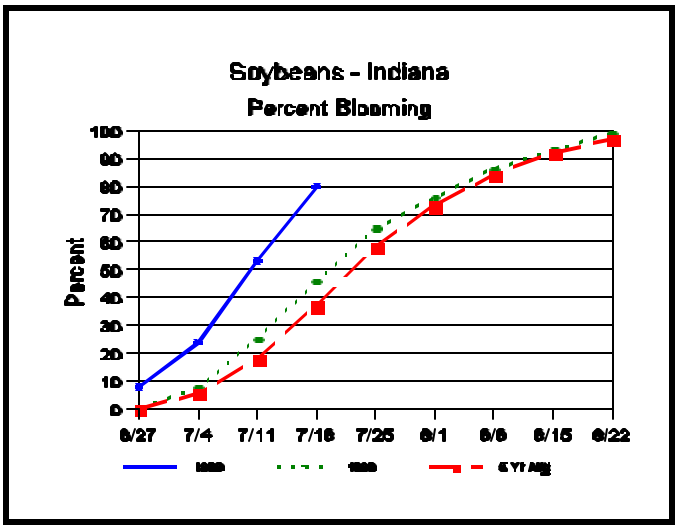
SOIL MOISTURE

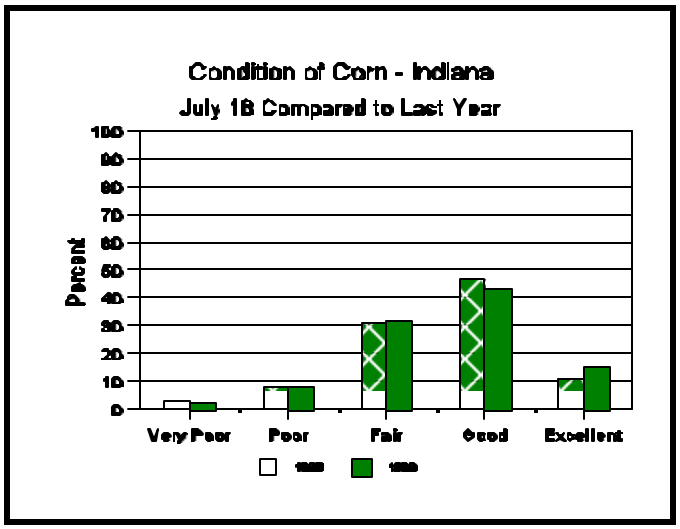
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	25	6	3
Short	46	33	21
Adequate	28	55	58
Surplus	1	6	18
Subsoil			
Very Short	14	6	2
Short	47	29	15
Adequate	37	60	69
Surplus	2	5	14

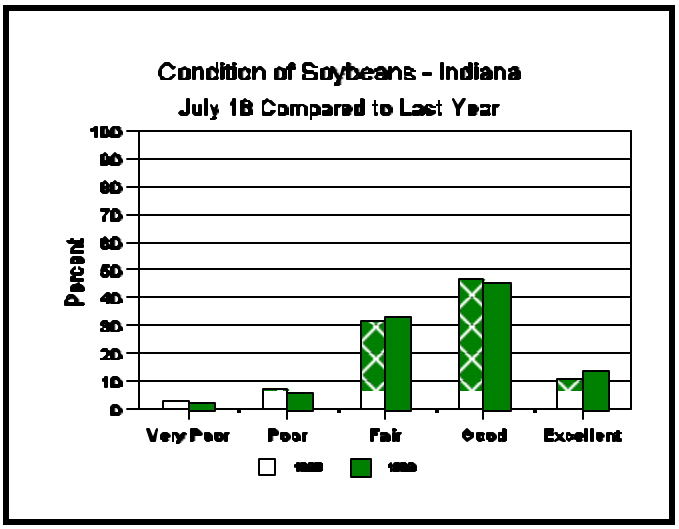
--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
--Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician
E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
http://info.aes.purdue.edu/agstat/nass.html

Crop Progress









Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome

Ž ***Sudden death syndrome has appeared in some Indiana soybean fields***

Two cases of sudden death syndrome have been confirmed in soybeans in west-central Indiana. This is a soilborne disease caused by the fungus *Fusarium solani* f.sp. *glycines* (sometimes referred to as the blue strain). The fungus infects lateral roots of the soybean plant early in the season, but foliar symptoms don't appear until after the fungus invades the taproot. Invasion of the taproot does not take place until after the soybean plant reaches the reproductive stage of growth. Saturated soils during early reproductive phases trigger foliar symptoms. A rainy period during late June probably provided the conditions that led to the sudden death syndrome outbreak that we are seeing now.

Sudden death syndrome typically appears in patches in the field. Patches may involve only a few plants, or may be large. Leaves in the upper half of the canopy will develop an interveinal chlorosis and necrosis. Leaflets will often fall off, leaving the petioles attached to the plant. Plants affected by sudden death syndrome will show a gray discoloration in the stem cortex, while the pith remains a normal white. The taproot will have light gray to brown streaks internally.

Sudden death syndrome (SDS) may be a greater problem where soybeans are under some other kind of stress, such as that caused by other diseases, soybean cyst nematodes, soil compaction, etc. The disease is also a greater problem when soybeans

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Week ending Sunday July 18, 1999

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation April 1, 1999 thru July 18, 1999				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest(1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	88	52	72	-2	0.17	2		13.79	-0.65	40	1600	+206
Wanatah	90	43	70	-4	0.28	1	82	14.65	+0.73	42	1377	+48
Wheatfield	90	50	73	-1	0.88	1		18.47	+4.80	37	1621	+252
Winamac	90	51	74	+1	0.10	1		13.30	-0.39	34	1631	+201
North Central(2)												
Logansport	90	54	74	+0	0.18	1		13.74	+0.60	44	1652	+195
Plymouth	92	52	72	-2	0.10	1		16.26	+1.92	43	1600	+109
South_Bend	92	53	75	+2	0.00	0		13.51	+0.10	39	1669	+292
Young_America	M I S S I N G											
Northeast(3)												
Bluffton	91	56	75	+1	0.00	0	78	10.10	-3.56	36	1671	+178
Fort_Wayne	91	55	74	+0	0.00	0		11.86	-0.57	41	1638	+191
West Central(4)												
Crawfordsville	89	48	71	-5	1.10	1	75	12.18	-2.57	44	1530	-61
Perrysville	88	51	72	-4	1.78	1	82	12.84	-1.93	41	1698	+143
Terre_Haute_Ag	89	57	75	-2	0.40	1	75	14.63	-0.18	45	1901	+241
W_Lafayette_6NW	91	51	74	-1	0.54	1	83	14.24	+0.67	42	1700	+239
Central(5)												
Castleton	89	56	74	-3	0.32	1		13.14	-1.06	49	1743	+123
Greenfield	90	56	74	-2	0.84	1		11.28	-3.63	47	1732	+170
Indianapolis_AP	90	59	76	+0	0.25	1		12.17	-1.60	44	1869	+226
Indianapolis_SE	88	56	73	-4	0.13	1		11.78	-2.42	49	1680	+60
Tipton_Ag	88	52	72	-2	0.21	1	74	11.28	-2.34	38	1531	+119
East Central(6)												
Farmland	90	51	73	+1	0.27	1	74	11.79	-1.91	45	1634	+266
New_Castle	86	53	70	-4	0.32	1		12.20	-2.75	45	1484	+84
Southwest(7)												
Dubois_Ag	89	56	74	-2	0.02	1	82	16.59	+0.58	43	1846	+178
Evansville	89	59	75	-5	0.26	2		17.37	+2.73	45	2019	+71
Freelandville	88	59	74	-3	0.27	1		19.67	+4.58	43	1827	+104
Shoals	87	56	73	-3	0.02	1		16.12	-0.12	37	1744	+94
Vincennes_5NE	89	58	74	-3	0.20	1	77	17.91	+2.82	54	1899	+176
South Central(8)												
Bloomington	90	55	75	-2	0.10	1		14.37	-0.58	40	1850	+172
Tell_City	90	61	76	-2	0.50	1		15.37	-1.03	37	2043	+207
Southeast(9)												
Butlerville	89	57	74	-2	0.00	0	79	14.09	-0.59	49	1794	+76
Scottsburg	91	56	75	-2	0.05	1		12.64	-2.52	36	1912	+204

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com or call toll free at 1-888-798-9955.

Syndrome (Continued)

are planted early. It is rarely a problem in double-crop situations. This year, a lot of soybeans were planted early, and it is these early fields that are most likely to be affected. Normally we do not see symptoms of SDS until the last week of July or early August, and the appearance of symptoms now is somewhat unusual.

Traditionally, SDS has been a greater problem in southern Indiana than elsewhere in the state, but last year the disease was seen throughout the state.

Growers throughout Indiana should be on the lookout for SDS this year. Although there is nothing that can be done this year to remedy an outbreak of SDS in a field, it is a good idea to observe fields closely for symptoms. Knowing which fields and where in these fields the problem occurs will provide valuable information for future cropping plans.

–Gregory Shaner and Scott Abney, Purdue University

The INDIANA CROP WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148.